

Purpose

This Guidance Document (GD) was developed to provide owners and administrators of public and private schools, including licensed and government supported pre-schools and day care centers, with the necessary information for developing emergency plans in the unlikely event of a radiological emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.

Background

Miami-Dade County Code, Chapter 8 B, Section 15 states, “special facilities are required to have a plan in place to be self sufficient in an emergency that would require evacuation due to a natural or technological disaster.” Special facilities are institutions that include, but are not limited to assisted living facilities, schools (public and private), day care centers, elderly centers or other organizations.

The joint Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) guidance document, NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, requires local government to contact public and private school officials to assure they address the appropriate planning for protecting the health and safety of their students from a commercial nuclear power plant emergency.

Description of Available Resources

In an effort to assist this population group, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) has identified resources and detailed information for use by the responsible parties. This document and accompanying attachments will provide information to school officials that describe the Emergency Classification System, hazard alert radios, Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages, the required planning for Special Population Facilities and the role of Miami-Dade County government in the response to a nuclear power plant release. Special facility officials should use these documents as the foundation for their plans.

The Miami-Dade Plan

Emergency Classifications

Four classes of emergencies have been established to define emergency conditions at a Nuclear Plant. This emergency classification system will typically develop sequentially; however, the possibility exists that an accident at the plant could result in the immediate declaration of any of the emergency classes.

An UNUSUAL EVENT is a situation that is either in the process of occurring or has occurred which indicates a potential degradation of the level of safety at the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs. The purpose is to assure that all on-plant and off-plant response personnel are

aware of the situation and are prepared to respond should conditions become more serious.

The plant control room declares an ALERT if there is an actual or potential degradation of the level of safety at the plant. Radioactive releases that may occur are expected to be limited to small fractions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guide exposure levels and will not significantly affect off-site areas. The Director of Miami-Dade OEM may direct the activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to facilitate the coordination of increased response activities at this emergency classification level or higher.

A SITE AREA EMERGENCY describes actual or potential failures of plant safety systems. Radioactive releases that may occur are not expected to affect areas beyond the plant boundary. When the plant declares a Site-Area Emergency, considerations for public safety require immediate and continued attention.

A GENERAL EMERGENCY indicates actual or imminent reactor core structural failure or melting. This classification serves to identify the worst-case situation resulting in radioactive releases in excess of EPA Protective Action Guideline levels off-plant. The Emergency Operations Center will be fully operational and engaged in protective action for the general public. Emergency response operations will not de-escalate until plant conditions return to Alert status or lower.

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

Emergency information is time sensitive. Once it becomes evident that public protective action is needed, the EOC will transmit copies of applicable EAS messages to the media within 15 minutes of the decision on what protective action is most appropriate. Once initial protective measures have been implemented, all subsequent EAS messages will contain a protective action component. In other words, if an EAS message instructs the public to evacuate zones 2, 3, and 4, all subsequent EAS messages will repeat the protective measure (evacuate zones 2, 3, and 4) until such time that the protective measure is no longer necessary or is superseded by another protective action. This will insure that the public receives clear and consistent emergency information.

All-Hazard Radios

All hazard radios are located in key locations throughout the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (hospitals, schools, government offices and nursing homes). The system is activated by the National Weather Service and can be prompted by the Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management. It is not intended to convey detailed information. Rather it is another layer in the alerting system. All-hazard radios can be purchased at a local electronics store or picked up from the Office of Emergency Management while supplies last.

EMERGENCY RECEPTION CENTER (ERC)

The use of an Emergency Reception Center has been developed to register and assist evacuees. The Miami-Dade County ERC is located at Tamiami Park, SW 107 Avenue, between SW 8 Street and Coral Way (SW 24 Street).

Other services available at the ERC include:

Medical & Health Services
Stress Management Counseling
Family Reunification
Temporary Sheltering
Monitoring & Decontamination
Direction to emergency shelters

Special Population Facility (School) Planning Requirements

School officials should document in their plans the basis for determining the proper protective action.

School officials should identify in their plans the following institution-specific information:

- Name and location of school;
- Type of school and age grouping (e.g., private elementary school, grades kindergarten through sixth);
- Total population (students, faculty and other employees);
- Means for effecting protective actions (e.g. Shelter-in-place, evacuation or early dismissal);
- Transportation resources (if doing a self-evacuation) or supporting letters of agreement if resources are being provided from external sources;
- Name and location of relocation center(s), and transport route(s), if applicable.

Document time frames for effecting the protective actions.

Include a means for alerting and notifying appropriate persons and groups associated with the schools and the students including:

- Identification of the organization responsible for providing emergency information to the schools. (See M-D OEM Protective Action Guidelines);
- The method for contacting and providing emergency information on recommended protective actions to school officials. (See M-D OEM Protective Action Guidelines);

- The method (e.g., telephone call) for contacting and activating designated transportation providers, if applicable; and
- The method for notifying parents and guardians of the status and location of their children.

Coordinating Plans and Responsibilities

I. General

- a. This procedure assumes that Plant emergencies will develop gradually, thereby giving response agencies sufficient opportunity to activate response facilities.
- b. In a nuclear power plant accident, the hazard to the general public is exposure to radiation. Exposure can occur as a result of radiation emissions from the passing radioactive plume, or it can result from radiation emission from contaminants deposited by the plume as it passes overhead.
- c. Federal guidance suggests that even a “major” accident at a nuclear plant will not pose a severe radiological threat to the public.
- d. There are approximately 150 private schools and day care centers within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).
- e. The Florida Department of Health considers evacuation as an effective protective measure. This requires transportation assets to facilitate the movement of special facility populations within the effected area of the EPZ to a predetermined location outside the EPZ. The “early dismissal” of students/children to parents is another means of achieving evacuation.
- f. Should a release be imminent, or an actual release occur, only those that are downwind of the plant would need to evacuate.
- g. All hazard radios are one of the notification tools used to alert special populations of an emergency at the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant. Many private schools and day care centers within the 10-mile EPZ are equipped with these radios. As an alternate means of contact these facilities can be notified by telephone by the Florida Department of Children and Families.
- h. FPL and the Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) will make recommendations in the form of evacuations, sheltering-in-place, a combination of evacuation and sheltering-in-place, or other protective actions. Recommendations will include the size of the

area that the recommendation applies to. The area description will be in the form of “miles down wind” and “affected sectors”.

II. Early Dismissal

- a. At the notification of an “Alert” the Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management (M-D OEM) may notify all private schools and day care centers in the 10-mile emergency planning zone (EPZ) by all hazard radio or telephone of the emergency classification level and the need to begin emergency preparations.
- b. School officials/administrators should suspend all outdoor activities and move children inside classrooms.
- c. When an “Early Dismissal” is the required protective action, the M-D OEM will release a news release. The news release will advise parents of children in the care of private schools and daycare centers within a potentially affected zone to pick up their children and evacuate the area.
- d. School officials/administrators should monitor emergency broadcasts on the radio and television and be aware of additional all hazard radio messages.
- e. If any of the special facility population is in need of medical attention during this period, school officials should contact 911.
- f. School officials/administrators will follow internal procedures for ensuring the orderly and safe release of children to their parents by designating a pick-up point(s).
- g. Should there be children that have not been picked up by parents by the emergency classification of “Site Area Emergency” then school officials should contact the M-D OEM for guidance and/or assistance.
- h. As required the Miami-Dade Corrections Department is charged with the transportation of the school’s remaining populations to the Emergency Reception Center.
- i. School officials will be responsible to implement reunification measures for the children and their families.

III. Shelter-In-Place

In place sheltering would typically be done for areas that are not directly downwind from the plant. In a quickly evolving accident, in-place sheltering is a primary protective action strategy since the populace would be in greater danger from attempting an evacuation than from the exposures to certain levels of radiation that may be received from a nuclear release.

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- b. School officials/administrators will suspend all outdoor activities and move children inside classrooms.
- c. School officials/administrators will instruct staff to close all doors, windows or other external openings in the structure and remain inside until otherwise instructed. In most cases, air conditioning will not need to be shut off.
- d. School officials/administrators should monitor emergency broadcasts on the radio and television and be aware of additional all hazard radio messages.
- e. The "special facility" population will continue in this mode of protective action until otherwise advised by emergency response officials.
- f. If any of the "special facility" population is in need of medical attention during this period, school officials should contact 911.